



REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

During the year ending December 31st 1950

by

Dr. John Leiper, M.B.E.

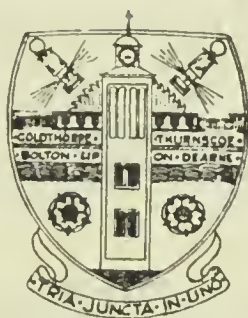
Medical Officer of Health

together with the

Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector

Mr. G. H. ALLEMBY

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Members of the Public Health Committee, 1950

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Chief Sanitary Inspector:

G. H. ALLEMBY, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Insp. of Meat and other Foods, Cert. R.S.I., Smoke Inspector, Housing Inspector.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

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T. DUFFY, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

Chief Clerk:

(Divisional Public Health Department)
RONALD M. MARTIN.

Chief Clerk and Probationer Sanitary Inspector:

(Sanitary Inspector's Department)
WILLIAM G. SMITH.

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1950

Divisional Public Health Office,
Council Offices,
Adwick Road,
Mexborough.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1950, and, once again, I find this a pleasant duty.

During the year the Death Rate for your District was the lowest recorded, and the Infant Mortality Rate, which is considered to be a very accurate index of the Health of the District, is also the lowest figure ever recorded. The birth rate, although lower than 1949, is nevertheless appreciably higher than the County as a whole.

The scheme for the unified medical control of the expectant mother group continued satisfactorily during the year and 19 out of every 20 expectant mothers from your District attended the Local Health Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics, whilst a total of 400 Mothers were confined by the same obstetrician at Mexborough Hospital.

More after-care work is being carried out on cases discharged from Hospital, and this is only one point in the link up of the medical services in this District. The mutual help and co-operation between Hospital, General Medical Practitioners and the Public Health Department has been very well marked during the year.

The bad weather at the end of the year, with its black fogs, rain and lack of sunshine, was equally dangerous to the very young and the very old. There was, at this time, a waiting list for the admission of aged sick cases to Hospital, although there was no such waiting list for youngsters and infants. This is a reminder that the population is slowly becoming more aged, and as each year passes the number of aged sick requiring Hospital treatment in the bad weather period will, in my opinion, increase.

Your policy of granting housing accommodation to certain of the families where there is a sufferer from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, has been a wise one, and has contributed to help to control the spread of this disease. Routine examination of contacts is being carried out efficiently.

The Health Statistics for the year and the general state of Health of your District are both good.

I wish to thank the Council for their help and keen interest in Public Health, and I appreciate the support I have had from them during the year.

I have enjoyed the easy working with all the officers of the Council during the year, and wish to thank them for their valued advice and co-operation.

In finishing, I wish to thank my own staff for their efficiency and enthusiasm.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LEIPER.

Medical Officer of Health,
The Dearne Urban District
Council.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	3,876
Registrar General's estimate of resident population Mid. 1950	24,240
Number of inhabited houses (31st Dec., 1950)	6,465
Rateable Value	£91,194
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£333 9s. 9d.
Annual Rainfall	25.07 ins.
Number of days on which rain fell ...	177

The social conditions of the area, which lies in the Dearne Valley of South Yorkshire are those associated with the growth of deep-seam coal mining situated in proximity to old villages. The chief industry carried on in the area is that of coal mining with its ancillary by-products and during the year there has been a minimal amount of unemployment.

Although the number of inhabited houses has only slightly increased from the figure for 1949, it is noted that there has been an increase of 500 inhabited houses since 1945.

The annual rainfall is within the average in the last five year period, although the number of days upon which rain fell during the year has only been surpassed in 1946 in the years since the war.

Because of the main work in the district being coal mining, there is apparently need for light industries to be set up in the area, in order to absorb the female labour, some of whom at present travel to neighbouring towns. As an added reason for the establishment of light industry, it is pointed out that the district is well supplied by main roads.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950

(Comparability factors to be used for correcting crude death and birth rates are as follows: Births 1.07, Deaths 1.30.)

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births: Legitimate	...	286	213	499
Illegitimate	...	12	16	28
		298	229	527
Still Births: Legitimate	...	8	5	13
Illegitimate	...	—	2	2
		8	7	15

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
mid 1950: crude 21.7, corrected 23.22.

	Males	Females	Total
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			27.6
Deaths, all ages	116	75	191
Crude Death rate per 1,000 estimated population			7.88
Adjusted Death rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.24

Death
Rate per 1,000
total (live &
Deaths still) births

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... 1 1.87

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births ... 24.66
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live
 births 24.1
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate
 live births 35.7

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 24
 Measles (all ages) ... Nil
 Whooping Cough (all ages) ... Nil
 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea 1

The total number of births is about the average for the last five year period, i.e., since the end of the war. The number of infants who have died under the age of one year, is the lowest ever recorded.

The birth rate has thus remained fairly constant, the highest figure since the war, being 24.6 per 1,000 resident population, and the birth rate remains higher than that for the country as a whole.

There was one death from maternal causes during the year, which was a late end result of a pregnancy with the still birth of a child.

The deaths from Cancer are the lowest since the end of the war, and it is pleasing to note that no deaths occurred from Whooping Cough or Measles during the year, this being the first year this has been recorded. The yearly figures of deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea since 1945 have been 8, 2, 1, 3 and 4, and I consider the present year total of one to be satisfactory and a good indication of the general sanitary state of your District and of the great medical and nursing care that is afforded to these cases, and appears to indicate that medical advice and treatment is being requested and instituted earlier on than in previous years.

Deaths from all Causes during 1950

Causes of Death					Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	...	...	...	11	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	...	1	—
4.	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	1	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles ...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	...	...	5	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	...	...	...	4	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	...	...	—	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	...	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	...	...	6	3

Deaths from all Causes during 1950—continued

15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	13	15
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	8	4
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	16	13
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	3	—
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	6
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	5	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	5	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	12	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	1	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	4	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	3	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—
Total from all causes					116	75

The total number of deaths recorded from all causes during the year 1950 totals 191, which is the lowest figure recorded since the District was formed. The main causes of death continue to be Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels, and Malignant Disease, and it is interesting to note that Pneumonia and Bronchitis during this year have not been as fatal as in previous years. The deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, totalling 15, remains the same as for 1949, and the corresponding figures for the years 1944 to 1948 are 18, 18, 18, 23 and 21.

During the years, information of age, sex and occupation of persons dying from Coronary Artery Disease is being collated in this office and forwarded to the County Medical Officer, in order that some further information regarding the incidence of fatal anginal attacks in the County area may be obtained.

A comparison of the various rates in your District as against England and Wales, the 126 County Boroughs, etc., and the 148 smaller towns are appended below:—

			126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	Dearne Urban District
	England and Wales				
			Rates per 1,000 Home Population		

Births

Live Births ...	...	15.8	17.6	16.7	23 22
Still Births ...	...	0.37	0.45	0.38	0 52

Deaths

All Causes ...	...	11.6	12.3	11.6	10.24
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria ...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ...	...	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.61
Influenza ...	...	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.00
Smallpox ...	...	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ...	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Pneumonia ...	...	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.45

Notifications (Corrected)

Typhoid Fever ...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection ...	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.08
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1.50	1.56	1.61	3.01
Whooping Cough ...	...	3.60	3.97	3.15	2.76
Diphtheria ...	...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Erysipelas ...	...	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.62
Smallpox ...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	...	8.39	8.76	8.36	36.63
Pneumonia ...	...	0.70	0.77	0.61	2.02
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ...	...	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.00
Paralytic ...	...	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00
Non Paralytic ...	...	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.00
Food Poisoning ...	...	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.00

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths

All causes under 1 year of age ...	...	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	24.66
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	...	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.04

Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.				
Notifications (Corrected)				
Puerperal Fever and				
Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	9.34
(a) Per 1,000 related live births.				

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

				Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion				1.87

Infantile Mortality Rate

In all, 13 children under one year of age died from a total of 527 births, representing a rate of 24.66 deaths per 1,000 live births (England and Wales Rate—29.8). This figure is the lowest ever recorded for the district and is almost half the previous lowest which was 42.04 in 1946. The infant death rate is regarded as a measure of the general health services of an area, but as the total number of births notified in your district is low, variations in this rate will naturally occur. However, I am satisfied that the present trend is most favourable.

It is pleasing to record that only four deaths resulted from prematurity, as against eight in 1949, and that the steps taken to minimise the deaths of low weight infants have justified themselves.

Only one illegitimate infant death was recorded during the year.

The following table gives the ages and cause of death of the 13 children who died under one year of age during the year:—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 1950

Cause of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Weeks				Months					
	Un- der									
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Pneumonia, Broncho- pneumonia and Acute Bronchitis ..	1				2	1	3	1		8
Prematurity	4									4
Meningococcal Infec- tion								1		1
	5				2	1	3	2		13

The thirteen infant deaths occurred during the following months of the year:—

January	2	}	3
February	...	...	...	1
March	...	...	...
April	—	}	5
May	...	...	...	4
June	...	...	...	1
September		1	}	1
August	...	...	...	—
July	...	...	...	—
December	2	}	4
November	...	...	...	1
October	...	...	...	1
Total						13

Maternal Deaths

There was one maternal death recorded in your District during the year. This was in respect of the death by Pulmonary embolism six weeks after the still-birth of a child in Hospital. The mother was unmarried and had not attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

SECTION B

1. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The full particulars of the Public Health Officers of your Authority are incorporated, for easy reference, at the beginning of this Report.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** Bacteriological and Pathological specimens are sent to the Medical Research Council Laboratory at Wakefield, under the direction of Dr. W. F. Lane, and these services are fully adequate. Blood examinations for Rhesus factor and Kahn tests of expectant mothers are undertaken by the Blood Transrusion Service, Sheffield.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** The ambulance facilities for your District are adequate and the Depot for the County Ambulance Service is situate at Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne, where four ambulances and two sitting-case vehicles were available during the year. These services also cover adjacent Divisions.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.** In my report last year, I estimated there would be between 30 and 35,000 nursing

visits in the Division during 1950. The total for the year was 33,000, an increase of 13,000 over 1949. The total number for the Dearne Urban District was 10,261.

There has been an increase of two nurses in the Home Nursing Service in the whole Division during the year, and at the end of the year, there were five Queen's Nurses, three State Registered and one State Enrolled Assistant Nurse. In your District there were two Queen's and one State Registered Nurses. The team is mobile and well balanced. Overwork has probably led to sickness of Nurses.

The standard of nursing is excellent, and treatment in the home is carried out by the Nurse, in each case, under the direction of the family Doctor. There has been an increase of treatment by Nurses of modern anti-biotics during the year.

Nursing of Infants in the home has not increased during the year. The main bulk of nursing is the cardiovascular degenerative diseases of the aged.

The estimate of nursing visits in 1951 in this Division is 50,000.

The work of the Home Nurse is appreciated greatly by the population, District Councils and other bodies. I think the loyalty displayed by the Nurses has been excellent.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics**, including Clinics used solely for Diagnosis or Consultation.

The Dearne Urban District

Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Washington Road, Goldthorpe—

Monday:	9.30—12 noon	Minor Ailments Clinic.
	2.00—4.30	Infant Welfare Clinic.
Thursday:	2.00—4.30	Ante-Natal Clinic.

Child Welfare Centre, Houghton Road, Thurnscoe—

Monday:	9.30—12 noon	Minor Ailments Clinic.
	2.00—4.30	Infant Welfare Clinic.
Tuesday:	3.00—4.00	Immunisation Clinic.
Friday:	2.00—4.30	Ante-Natal Clinic.

(e) Child Welfare Centres

In my Report for the year 1949, I reported on the conditions of the leased Clinics at Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe.

In December, 1950, these premises were visited by Professor Johnstone Jarvis of the Ministry of Health, Leeds, and the County Medical Officer, and as a result an application for the siting and erection of a pre-fabricated Clinic for the Goldthorpe Area has been made, as this is the least satisfactory of either Clinic.

Attendances at the Child Welfare Centres in your District during 1950 show that the total number of attendances

made by children were:—

		1950	
		Under one year of age	Over one year of age
(a) Goldthorpe	...	2360 (2507)	454 (119)
(b) Thurnscoe	...	3249 (3331)	686 (826)

In general, these figures show a slight decrease compared with the figures for 1949, shown in brackets, but I consider that this is only commensurate with the gradual fall in the Birth Rate.

Sales of Milk Foods have shown a steady increase, and Health Visitors have an added responsibility in this respect. Over £1,000 worth of Milk Foods was sold by the Nurses at the Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe Child Welfare Centres, as shown below:—

Thurnscoe C.W.C.	..	£404 0s. 0d. (approx.)
Goldthorpe C.W.C.	...	£600 0s. 0d. (approx.)

(f) **Ante-Natal Clinics.** Ante-Natal Clinics were held at each of the Child Welfare Centres, under the care of Dr. J. C. A. Renshaw, Junior Obstetrician. A total number of 514 expectant mothers made a total of 2727 visits to these Ante-Natal Clinics during the year.

(g) **Tuberculosis Dispensaries.**

Dispensary Sessions

Tuberculosis Dispensary,	Monday:	10—12 noon
Market Street, Mexborough.	Wednesday:	10—12 noon
Tuberculosis Dispensary,	Thursday:	10—12 noon
8, Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.		

The staff of these Tuberculosis Dispensaries consists of a Tuberculosis Officer and two Tuberculosis Health Visitors, and a close liaison is kept between your Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector and the medical staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Cases undergoing domiciliary treatment in overcrowded homes are investigated, and recommendations, as necessary for re-housing placed before your Housing Committee.

(h) **Venereal Disease Clinic.** A Treatment and Diagnostic Clinic is held at 12, Frederick Street, Rotherham, and there are other Centres at Barnsley, Sheffield and Doncaster.

(i) **General Hospital Services** are provided, in the main, by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham, and Barnsley Beckett Hospital. All these Hospitals are well equipped and staffed, and treat a large number of acute and chronic cases, both as In and Out-patients. The liaison between the Local Health Authority and the Hospital Management Committee has been very close, and Dr. Cedric C. Harvey, Paediatrician, and Dr. J. C. A. Renshaw, Junior Obstetrician, both hold clinics in the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

(j) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.** Wath Wood Isolation Hospital, Doncaster Isolation Hospital and Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, have proved entirely adequate for the number of infectious disease cases arising in the Area and requiring Hospital isolation and treatment during the year.

(k) **Maternity Hospitals.** The Maternity Block of the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Listerdale Maternity Home, Hamilton Annexe (Doncaster), Hallamshire Maternity Home, St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and the Maternity Ward of the Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, have all been available during the year for booked cases on a priority system of admission. This system includes medical and obstetric conditions, and also poor socio-medical conditions, under which the expectant mother is living, the latter are ranked next highest on the list of priority for admission to Hospital for confinement.

2. MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Service is making slight, though barely perceptible progress, and the promise of the building of a large Occupation Centre for mental defectives at Wath-on-Dearne, which would service this Division is encouraging. Also, during 1950, the Doncaster Borough Occupation Centre has been kind enough to admit four more of our mentally defective children, bringing the total number in attendance there from this Division up to ten. There are some 15 more mentally defective children (i.e., under 16 years) in this Division who would benefit from attendance at a Centre, and about 30 adult defectives who might be trained at, or at least find interest in, an Occupation Centre. The Social Worker has had 12 adult patients occupied on training in their own homes during the year, but has had little time to devote to them.

Admissions to Institutions

There are still 16 defectives from this Division on the waiting list for admission to Institutions — two of which must be regarded as urgently in need of Institutional care. During 1950 two cases from the Division were admitted to Institutions.

Number of Mental Defectives

At the end of 1950 there were altogether 140 mental defectives under supervision, in this Division. Apart from the statutory visits paid to all defectives, extra visiting and work have been required in about a quarter of the total number of cases.

Hospital Board Patients

There is good co-operation between the Regional Hospital Boards and this Division on the subject of the supervision of mental defectives "on licence" (numbering three in this area) and of reports on the homes of mental defectives detained in institutions (some 20-30 during 1950).

A very small, and so far rather unsuccessful, Mental Hospital After Care Service is run independently of the Hospital Boards. Co-operation with the Hospital Boards in this section of the work could be developed much more.

The Dearne Urban District

Training.	6 Children attending Doncaster Occupation Centre.
	6 Adults receiving home training.
Institutions & Vacancies.	No admissions to Mental Deficiency Institutions.
	Vacancies required for three girls and one man.
West Riding Patients.	47 Under Statutory Supervision.
	11 Under Voluntary Supervision.
	4 Under Guardianship.
Hospital Board Patients.	1 On Licence.
	4 Cases of Mental Hospital After Care.

The following table details the Mental Health Social Worker's Activities during the year:—

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38

	Division 30	The Dearne Urban District
1. No. of defectives ascertained during 1950	12	8
Total No. of defectives ascertained	140	63
2. No. under Guardianship	7	4
No. under Statutory Supervision ..	104	47
No. under Voluntary Supervision ..	26	11
No. on Licence from Institution ..	3	1
3. No. awaiting Institution vacancies	16	4
No. attending Doncaster Occupation Centre	10	6
No. being home trained	12	6
Reports made for Regional Hospital Boards (Institutional patients) ..	15	10
After-care patients (Mental Hospital) under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act	9	4

3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(i) Health Visiting

At least six Conferences have been held during the year with the Health Visitors in this Division at the Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, and I think that the idea of the Health Visitor being the family case worker has been accepted here.

No appointment of Senior Health Visitor was made, as I do not think it is, as yet, applicable here. I have been impressed by the amount of work that is carried out in some districts. For example, the Infant Death Rate in your District was only 24.66 per 1,000 live births, although in no previous year had it been less than 42 per 1,000 births.

At the end of the year there were six Health Visitors and seven Assistant Health Visitors working in the Division, with a population of just over 60,000, and the number of trained Health Visitors has risen from four to six in the year. This, I think, is quite satisfactory and I would be glad to see the same increase during 1951, bringing the total of trained Health Visitors up to eight, with an establishment of 13 Health Visitors and School Nurses.

The system of priority visits to illegitimate and premature infants, infants from problem families and poor social backgrounds, have been in force during the whole of 1950. The illegitimate infant death rate in your District in 1948 was 200 per 1,000 illegitimate live births and in 1949 it was nil per 1,000 illegitimate live births. The figure for 1950 is 35.7 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

With the broadening of the work as a whole, with School Health work and Consultant Clinics, the tendency has again been for the Clinics to absorb the Health Visitor for long periods each week, and I am trying to offset this as well as I can without increase in staff.

Meetings with the Area Food Officer were held and arrangements satisfactorily made for the Health Visitor to distribute vitamin tablets and orange juice at the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

The link with the family Doctor is being strengthened and contact with each of the 18 General Medical Practitioners with practices in the Divisional Area has been made by the Health Visitors.

About 26 problem families have been listed and confirmed in the Division, eight of whom reside in your District. Frequent visits have been paid without much change in the family, but the infants in these families have been reared.

A great amount of health advice and propaganda has been given and I am quite satisfied with the results that have been obtained in the Health Visitors' sphere generally

during the year. There is the start of team spirit amongst the Visitors and increasing confidence due to their mastering their very difficult work.

(ii) **Domiciliary Midwives**

The progress reported last year has been maintained and I am very satisfied with the work that has been carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives during the year.

The obstetrico-social sieve has worked well and I am satisfied that there has not been a case during the year where, after the expectant mother has routinely attended the clinic, and was told that she should have her baby at home under the care of the Domiciliary Midwife, there was any significant abnormality in the delivery.

The improvement in the neo-natal infant death rate has only been gradual, and this is the main cause of anxiety to me. In essence, here in this Division, it is the control of the premature rate and I still am of the opinion that premature cots are a confession of failure. One of the keys to the cause of still births and premature births appears to be the diet of the expectant mother, and advice is being given to the expectant mother in the home and in the Clinic, on the assumption that attention to the diet offers the best chance of improvement of the position.

Applications for Institutional Confinements

During the year 355 applications were received for admission to Maternity Homes. Three hundred and fifteen cases, roughly 90%, were booked. Of the remainder, five were cancelled and 35 declined. Most of the applications were for admission to the Montagu Hospital and in fact 215 cases were booked there. Other bookings were at Listerdale Maternity Home, Hamilton Annexe, Moorgate General Hospital, and St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

One hundred and sixty-two cases, a little over half the total bookings, were in the Priority II category relating to poor home conditions. Abnormal cases, Priority I, totalled 90, and the remainder were mainly Primipara and fifth or subsequent pregnancies.

Ante-Natal Care

Great emphasis has been placed by me on the Ante-Natal Health Visiting in the home, and each month now I hope that a thousand such visits will be paid to expectant Mothers by 15 Midwives, including two Relief Midwives.

Gas and Air Analgesia

The take up of Gas and Air Analgesia is progressing satisfactorily, and 60.1% of all domiciliary confinements took advantage of this Analgesia in the Division during 1950, the figure for last year being 37.4%.

(iii) Care of the Premature Infant

The Divisional statistics show that 35 premature babies were born in homes during the year and during this time, in the whole of the Division, there were 757 live babies born in the home. Again in the whole Division, 23 of these premature babies were nursed in Sorrento Cots in the home, and in all, two of these low weight babies died.

Of the 23 low weight babies who were nursed in Sorrento Cots in this Divisional area, 10 as shown below were born in your District, and I am glad to say that all survived.

Babies Nursed in Sorrento Cots—1950 The Dearne Urban District

Locality	Date of Birth	Birth Weight	No. of Days Visits by Nursed Domiciliary in Midwife Cot	Remarks
		lb. oz.		
Thurnscoe ..	14.1.50	4 8	21 7	Survived Trans to Hospital 21.1.50.
Bolton	19.3.50	5 4	10 2	Survived Trans. to Hospital 21.3.50.
Thurnscoe ..	30.6.50	5 8	16 3	Survived.
Goldthorpe ..	19.5.50	5 0	36 28	Survived.
Thurnscoe ..	14.11.50	5 4	36 26	Survived.
Thurnscoe ..	30.3.50	5 8	12 1	Survived Trans. to Hospital 1.4.50
Thurnscoe ..	3.5.50	5 12	21 2	Survived.
Thurnscoe ..	10.4.50	5 12	19 7	Survived.
Thurnscoe ..	10.4.50	5 12	19 7	Survived.
Goldthorpe ..	14.11.50	6 0	40 30	Survived.

I feel that a Baby of about 4lbs. in weight which is born prematurely in the Home, is as safe to rear, when the Sorrento technique is used, as in the Hospital.

During the year, for the whole of the Division, three Midwives were trained in the Sorrento method of care of the premature baby, and awarded certificates of proficiency. One of these Midwives was from your District.

There have been two Sorrento Cots available, and on several occasions use was made of a Reserve Cot held at the Ambulance Centre, Wath-on-Dearne.

Towards the end of the year, a scheme was put into operation so that when an Expectant Mother went into premature labour at her home, arrangements were made for the premature baby cot to be delivered by the ambulance, and the Sorrento trained Midwife brought in to receive the low weight baby into a warm cot at the moment of birth. The equipment with the cot includes Special Feeders, Baby Clothes, Hot Water Bottles, Oxygen Cylinders and a Humidifier.

4. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Facilities for Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination against smallpox are readily available in the District, but I regret to report that full benefit is still not being derived from these schemes, particularly with regard to vaccination. As a result of several immunisation sessions, carried out during the year in the Schools in your District, a further increase in the number of children immunised between the ages of 5 and 14 has been recorded, giving the most satisfactory percentage of 95.5 children, of school age, protected against diphtheria. There was a slight reduction in the number of children immunised between the ages of 0 and 5 years and I would once again like all parents to take advantage of this scheme either by taking their children to their own family Doctor or to the Doctor at the Child Welfare Centre, to be immunised by injection.

In this Division, First Birthday Greeting Cards are sent to all children on their first birthday with a reminder to the parents that their baby should be immunised as soon as possible after eight months of age. This scheme has now been in operation for approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and I attribute some of the recent progress in the immunisation rate to this form of reminder.

As will be seen from the vaccination table, there is still a general apathy towards the value of vaccination. The number of persons vaccinated during 1950 was a reduction over the figure for 1949. All possible propaganda and information is available regarding this service, and it is hoped that the figures may be improved upon in the course of the next year.

I append herewith a table of statistics relating to diphtheria immunisation and vaccination for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

STATISTICS RELATING TO DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Urban District	No. of Children Immunised in 1950		Booster Doses in 1950	No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31.12.50		Registrar-General's Estimated Mid Year Population 1950		Rate 5-14 yrs.	
	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.		Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	Total
Dearne U.D.	175	337	453	805	3878	2511	4060	32.1	95.5
		512			4685				71.3

VACCINATION 1950

	Under 1 year 1950	1-4 years 1946-49	5-14 years 1936-45	15 years and over	Total
Dearne U.D. Primary	25	20	6	27	78
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	9	9

5. SECTION 28 PREVENTION OF ILLNESS— CARE AND AFTER CARE

(i) Hospital After Care

There has been an increase in the amount of After Care work from the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and at the end of 1950 this work was also being received from other Hospitals. My records of this After Care work show that during the year 348 background reports were requested from Hospitals, and After Care through the Health Visitor was requested in 118 cases, the Home Nurse in 51 cases, the Midwife in three cases, and the Home Help in 25 cases. Preliminary arrangements for After Care centred upon the 38 bedded Fullerton Hospital, at Denaby Main, by Miss J. L. Stow, started at the end of the year.

(ii) Tuberculosis After Care

The two Tuberculosis Health Visitors carry out the necessary home visitations, clinical duties, etc., and I am pleased to report on the excellent co-ordination of this service between the Consultant Chest Physician, the Tuberculosis Health Visitors and myself. As a result of housing investigations a number of notified priority domiciliary cases have been re-housed during the year through your Council, whilst the Nursing equipment, i.e., air rings, sputum cups for domiciliary cases and garden chalets have been provided for the patients in the District. Additionally, beds and bedding have been supplied in a number of cases for the segregation of patients, this cost being borne by the West Riding Distress Fund.

During the year, the scheme for the provision of extra nourishment for Tuberculous patients has continued to increase and two pints of milk per day are supplied to each patient free of charge consequent upon the recommendation of the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer and myself.

It is hoped that a Mass Radiography Survey similar to that which took place in this Division in September, 1949, may be arranged during the late Spring or early Summer of 1952.

6. SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

During the year there has been no action taken by the Council under this Section, nor has any recommendation been made to you by myself. In cases where the possibility was envisaged, it has been found that Domestic Help, Home Nursing Service, and neighbours "sitting-in" have been quite adequate to solve the difficulties of the case.

7. HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year, throughout the Division, there has been an increase in the total number of cases in which this service has been made available. Two hundred and fifty-two cases were assisted by Home Helps in 1949, and this year there have been 340 cases.

More than one-third, i.e., 131, of these cases have been assisted in the Dearne Urban area as follows:—

Illness	...	...	...	28
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Lying-in	...	...	...	49
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	10
Aged Sick	...	...	...	23
Aged Infirm	...	...	...	8
Children of School Age	...	...	...	10

The service, which employs on an hourly basis suitable domestic helps, has been most efficiently run during the year, and has undoubtedly been a great help in the cases where it has been needed. The Domestic Help has been available merely to keep conditions satisfactory in the house, where there is sickness, especially where the Mother is ill or unable to carry out household work. Some of the homes have been small, and the hours for which the Home Help has attended have been cut down to a minimum. As this is a mining area, with only a slight amount of industry using female labour, there has been no difficulty during the year of enlisting Home Helps.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

(i) Notifiable Diseases (other than T.B.)

The following tables show that during the year ended 31st December, 1950, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough again constituted the majority of notifications of infectious diseases which were reported to me from your district.

An exceptionally heavy outbreak of Measles resulted in 888 cases being notified during the year, a figure which represents 36.63 per 1,000 population. The outbreak was General Practitioners in the District were informed. The anticipated from Epidemiological Graphs, however, and all disease was of a mild nature, and I am pleased to report that, in spite of the high number of notifications, no deaths resulted. There was a considerable reduction in cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, and also of Whooping Cough.

The Scarlet Fever notifications were carefully watched, but it was not found necessary to take similar action as for the previous year, when classes of children in school were swabbed in an attempt to isolate carriers of the causal organism.

Four cases of Diphtheria were notified, but I am pleased to report that only one was subsequently confirmed. This was in a female child aged 6 years previously immunised against Diphtheria who subsequently recovered, and once again no deaths from this disease have been reported for your district. During the year immunisation clinics were organised for the schools in the Dearne area, and also the usual Clinic sessions were held in the Child Welfare Centres. The children immunised during 1950 in your district were as follows:—

Under 5 years of age	5 to 14 years of age	Booster Doses
175	337	453

A table showing the percentage rates of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1950, is shown under the Section headed "Vaccination and Immunisation."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1950

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	888	2	—
Whooping Cough	67	—	—
Scarlet Fever	74	65	—
Diphtheria	4*	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	—
Acute Pneumonia	49	1	11
Erysipelas	15	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2†	2	1

* One Case Confirmed.

† Both Cases Confirmed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950

Age Distribution

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
Under 1 ..	—	—	2	50	11	—	1	—
1—3 ..	12	—	5	181	19	—	—	—
3—5 ..	16	—	2	307	21	—	1	—
5—10 ..	34	2	8	346	13	—	—	—
10—15 ..	12	—	5	4	1	1	—	—
15—35 ..	—	2	7	—	2	1	—	5
35—45 ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
45—65 ..	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	—
65 and over	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—
Total	74	4	49	888	67	15	2	5

(ii) Tuberculosis

Twenty new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 12 being male and eight female. I am pleased to report that this shows a reduction of 18 cases from the numbers notified for the years 1948 and 1949. New non-pulmonary cases notified were six, which shows a reduction of one case over the previous year. The efficiency of notification in the area is high, and upon receipt of notifications contact investigations are made and advice is given by the T.B. Health Visitor. The highest incidence of infection in the male respiratory age groups is between 26 and 45 years of age, and in females between 16 and 35 years of age.

There were 15 deaths of notified cases of Pulmonary T.B. and no deaths of non-pulmonary cases during the year. This represents an increase of two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and a reduction of two deaths of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis over the figures for 1949.

During the year sputum cups have been obtained for all the domiciliary cases. I am pleased to report that your Council have rehoused seven priority cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and I am glad to say that the follow-up of all domiciliary cases has been carried out extremely well by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors, and a large amount of contact tracing has been carried out of all the notified cases. All child contacts have been skin tested as a preliminary to the provision of B.C.G. Vaccination, which I hope will commence early in 1951.

Admission to Sanatoria still remains a difficult problem, although the analysis of the admissions of patients for institutional treatment during the year shows that 67 tuberculous cases suffering from respiratory infection from this Division were admitted to various Sanatoria, 40 being male and 27 female cases. In this densely populated area, the main difficulty is segregating contacts from notified cases, particularly those cases with a young family, and in this respect, towards the end of the year, I noted that there was a shortening in the waiting period for admission of notified cases to Sanatoria. However, where cases were undergoing domiciliary treatment, and if financial circumstances did not permit, bed and bedding, etc., were provided for the segregation of these patients from the remainder of the family. Three such cases were assisted during the year, together with the provision of various items of nursing equipment, air rings, etc., for patients discharged from Sanatorium.

There have been great strides during the year with regard to the domiciliary treatment of tuberculous patients in the home, as a result of sound liaison between the Consultant Chest Physician and the General Practitioner.

During the year ended 31st December, 1950, 33 domiciliary patients were in receipt of extra nourishment, and a total number of 202 orders for the provision of this milk were issued during the year. These figures refer to the Division as a whole.

The work of the two Tuberculosis Health Visitors has been invaluable.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1950

NEW CASES

Age Periods				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years				M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
1— 5	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
6—15	..	..	..	—	3	3	1
16—25	..	..	..	—	2	—	1
26—35	..	..	..	3	2	—	—
36—45	..	..	..	4	1	—	—
46—55	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
56—65	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
66 and upwards	..			1	—	—	—
Totals				12	8	3	3

DEATHS

Age Periods				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years				M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
1— 5	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
6—15	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
16—25	..	..	..	—	3	—	—
26—35	..	..	..	4	1	—	—
36—45	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
46—55	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
56—65	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
66 and upwards	..			1	—	—	—
Totals				11	4	—	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dearne Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The review of the year's work of the staff of your Sanitary Department is written when shortage of materials and high prices are affecting many schemes. This state of things will become more and more apparent as the country's Defence Programme gets under way. Despite all difficulties the year shows a fair return for our efforts and although much privately-owned property has deteriorated for want of pointing and painting, a fair amount of repair work under the Housing Acts has been carried out after informal action by the Department. Legal action has, however, been mainly restricted to the abatement of nuisances, allowing this term to include many house defects which, due to long neglect, had become serious. You decided that the difficulties created by the many varied decisions in law respecting responsibility for provision of new ashbins to replace those becoming defective should be resolved by making yourselves responsible for supply of new bins.

Improvement in the care and handling of food for sale for human consumption was stressed and the adoption of bye-laws dealing with this matter allows enforcement of cleanly practices.

Rodent control is a firmly-established branch of our work and additional responsibility is now placed on the Department to see that agricultural land and buildings are free from such pests, although generally, responsibility is placed on the occupier, the Department is able to offer disinfestation treatment for which a charge is made.

The water supply to the Dearne has been under careful observation, made very necessary as the colour of the water has varied at times from straw to dark brown.

The collection and disposal of the district's house and trade refuse proceeded smoothly and without nuisance. The scheme to form a sports field by means of controlled tipping and surface soiling of approximately twelve acres of uneven marshy land attached to the Bolton Modern School was completed during the year. On my advice you maintained your salvage collection scheme, although prices at the beginning of the year for many recovered materials were uneconomical. Towards the end of the period under review

conditions in the "salvage" market were rapidly changing and there were indications that recovery of certain classes of waste would soon become profitable.

The following report attempts to cover some of the subjects covered by your Sanitary Inspector's Department during 1950 and I trust it will receive your consideration.

INSPECTORIAL STAFF

Chief Sanitary Inspector	G. H. Allemby, C.R.San.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.I. Smoke Inspector, Housing Inspec- tor.
District Sanitary Inspectors	W. Webster, C.S.I.B. T. Duffy, C.S.I.B.
Probationer District Sanitary Inspector	W. G. Smith.
Clerical Assistant to the Sanitary Inspector	E. W. Woolfenden.

The salaries of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and District Sanitary Inspectors are contributed to by grants from the Ministry of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following Inspections were made:—

General inspection as to complaints, nuisances, etc.	1783
Inspections and re-inspections of verminous premises	66
Drains tested (smoke, colour, etc.)	8
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices, etc.	948
Inspections as to work in progress	25
Contractors seen as to works	69
Owners seen as to works	42
Inspection in reference to infectious diseases ...	141
Smoke observations	15
Inspections of:—	
Squatters' premises	29
Factories	78
Bakehouses	26
Caravans (Tents, Vans and Sheds)	18
Cinemas	13
Meat Vans and Shops	45
Tripe Sheds and Maggot Factory	31
Allotment-killed pigs	371
Dairies	26
Refuse Tips	288
Premises: re rat infestation	580
Food preparing premises	158
Schools	10
Piggeries	19

Public Conveniences	132
Swimming Baths	8
Ice-cream premises	51
Markets	73
Fried Fish Shops	20
Milk Shops	25

Total 5098

Notices

Informal notices numbering 726 were issued in relation to matters arising from the inspections and in 88 cases formal notices were served.

At the end of the year, 603 nuisances and defects remained on the books and 2,842 had been remedied during the year.

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Inspections were made in connection with nuisances and defects at 729 houses while defects at 487 houses were remedied during the year; in connection with those remaining on the books further action is pending.

The following statements show the nuisances abated and the defects remedied in and around dwellings other than Council-owned dwellings:—

House Repairs

House roofs repaired	70
Eaves' spouts, fallpipes or vent. shafts renewed, repaired or cleansed	59
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed ...	62
Sink waste pipes and sinks repaired or renewed	56
Floors repaired	25
Window sills, cords or frames repaired	55
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	258
Walls, external brickwork re-pointed	29
Chimneys repaired	30
Yards repaired or renewed	2
Water supply pipes repaired, supply improved ...	13
Sub-floor ventilation repaired or renewed ...	12
Outbuildings repaired	41
Coppers repaired	9
Doors repaired	12
Hot water systems repaired	5
Ashbins renewed	215
Baths and waste pipes repaired	5
Boundary walls repaired	6

Drains

Opened and cleansed	99
Inspection chambers provided or repaired ...	4
Taken up and relaid	4
Gullies cleansed or provided	7

Water Closets

Obstructions cleansed	6
Pedestals renewed	30
Cisterns repaired or renewed	26
Flush pipes, flush pipe joints repaired or renewed	14
Water supply pipes repaired	7
Apartments repaired	15

Other Nuisances, etc., Abated

Houses cleansed or rid of vermin	35
Accumulations of refuse removed	44
Pig Styes cleansed	20
Manufacture of foodstuffs on unregistered premises discontinued	3
Improper keeping of animals remedied	1
Ventilation pipe from food preparation room extended	1
Food preparation room repaired	1
Food preparation room cleansed	1

HOUSING

The following statistics indicate the work done in connection with housing during the year:—

Number of dwelling houses in the district ...	6465
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	Nil

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	839
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	839
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ...	110
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	110
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:—	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2

(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	837
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2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	469
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were ren- dered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	88
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	76
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	11

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habita- tion	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under- ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or under- ground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	44
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...				97
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...				366
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...		10
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	7
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases					65

New Houses

5. Number of new houses provided during the year:—

By the Local Authority:—

Permanent type	...	...	...	...	Nil
Temporary type	...	...	...	...	Nil
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	4

6. Housing Act, 1949

Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation" ... Nil

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Houses not in all respects fit

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932, 110 inspections of dwelling houses were made and particulars recorded.

During the year 66 houses were made in all respects fit.

The Old Rectory, Rectory Road, Thurnscoe West, which had been vacated for some time was demolished during the year, having been classed as a dangerous building.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Five caravans were situated in the district at the end of the year, although no licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, had been granted for such vans. No nuisances were created by the use of this accommodation.

The Nissen Huts in the W.D. Camp, Lowfield Road, Bolton upon Dearne, were continually occupied by squatters during the year. At the year end six huts were occupied by eight families, totalling 28 persons.

Four huts were vacated during the year and each hut was immediately demolished by a local contractor to prevent its further use.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience and Receptacle	Gold- Bolton & thorpe	Thurnscoe	Barn- borough	Total	Percentage 1950
Water Closets ..	4,268	3,021	39	7,328	99.94
Midden Privy	2	—	1	3	0.06
Total Closets ..	4,270	3,021	40	7,331	
Ashbins ..	3,953	2,792	40	6,785	92.92
Privy Pits	2	1	1	4	0.08

FOOD SUPPLY

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

Altogether 395 notices were given by Cottager Pig-keepers concerning the slaughter of 402 pigs and 371 of these were inspected. The inspection of foodstuff is compulsory only when it is to be offered for sale for human food, but in the Dearne there has been maintained a system of inspection of carcases and offal of "Cottager Fed" pigs. This system is now welcomed by every pigkeeper and it is rare for the decision of an Inspector to be contested, although a judgment which results in the loss of some parts of the pig could not, under the present law, be enforced.

The following table shows the incidence of the various diseases amongst pigs slaughtered throughout the district.

		Pigs inspected at:—		
		Thurnscoe	Bolton-on- Dearne	Gold- thorpe
TUBERCULOSIS				
Number of pigs affected		8	9 lbs.	3
Organs affected:—				
Head		87 lbs.	103 lbs.	85 lbs.
Mesentery		5 lbs.	9	—
Liver		10 lbs.	9 lbs.	—
Lungs		4 lbs.	3½lbs	—
Spleen		—	½lb	½lb.
Total carcase and offal		280 lbs.	252 lbs	—

OTHER DISEASES

Number of pigs affected	.. ..	5	—	3
Organs affected:—				
Head (Abscess)	.. .. .	14 lbs	—	—
Liver (Traumatic Abscess)	.. .. .	3 lbs.	—	—
Liver (Peritonitis)	.. .. .	3 lbs.	—	3 lbs.
Lungs (Pleurisy)	.. .. .	1 lb.	—	1 lb.
Lungs (Pneumonia)	.. .. .	—	—	3½lb.
Udder (Abscess)	.. .. .	—	—	1 lb.
Heart (Pericarditis)	.. .. .	1½lbs.	—	1 lb.
Mesentery (Peritonitis)	.. .. .	—	—	1 lb.
Kidneys (Cystic)	.. .. .	1 lb.	—	—

The total weight of pork found to be unfit for human consumption during the year amounted to 879½lbs.

The incidence of tuberculosis amongst cottager pigs during the year remained at last year's level, i.e.:—

- (1) Of the pigs slaughtered on farms 27 per cent. were found to be affected.
- (2) Of the pigs slaughtered other than on farms (i.e., fed mainly at allotments) 4 per cent. were found to be affected.

The eight samples of tuberculous material from affected carcasses sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory during 1949 and three samples sent in 1950 were reported upon during the year, with the following results:—

No.	Date sample sent	Report Received	Remarks
1/49	15/11/49	27/5/50	M. Tuberculosis bovine type isolated.
2/49	24/11/49	27/5/50	do.
3/49	2/12/49	27/5/50	do.
4/49	14/12/49	27/5/50	do.
5/49	14/12/49	27/5/50	do.
6/49	24/10/49	No reply	
7/49	20/12/49	No reply	
8/49	23/12/49	27/5/50	M. Tuberculosis not isolated. Guinea pigs died too early
1/50	16/1/50	27/5/50	M. Tuberculosis not isolated. Guinea pig inoculation not available.
2/50	17/1/50	27/5/50	do.
3/50	16/3/50	No reply	

The Meat Allocation Centre, butchers' shops, food preparing premises and meat delivery vans were regularly inspected during 1950. Generally speaking conditions were fairly satisfactory. During the routine visits paid by your Inspectors to food handling premises the opportunity is taken to impress on the workers the necessity for extra care and cleanliness in food storage, preparation and handling. On the 29th June, 1950, you adopted bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, designed to secure "the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping, and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption." The drafting of a circular on the duties of food handlers and all those engaged in the food trades under the new bye-laws was well in hand at the time this report was written. While compliance may be effected in most cases without the need for any drastic legal steps, the bye-laws will prove a useful asset in the general improvement of food trades.

UNSOUND FOOD

There was no prosecution under this heading during the year.

The food listed below was surrendered voluntarily:—

Tinned Vegetables	...	...	208 tins
Tinned Milk	...	...	115 tins
Tinned Paste (Fish)	...	...	61 tins
Tinned Fish	...	...	6 tins
Tinned Fruit	...	...	40 tins
Tinned Meat	...	...	30 tins
Tinned Soup	...	...	3 tins
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	12 tins/jars
Pickles	...	...	5 jars
Sauce	...	...	2 bottles
Coffee	...	...	1 bottle
Salad Cream	...	...	1 bottle
Sandwich Spread	...	...	1 bottle
Dried Milk Powder	...	...	168 lbs.
Dried Fruit	...	...	74 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	53 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	37 lbs.
Ham	...	...	36 lbs.
Figs	...	...	16 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	9½ lbs.
Luncheon Meat	...	...	3 lbs.
Cut Peel	...	...	3 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	124

MILK AND DAIRIES

From the 1st October, 1949, the date of operation of the new Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the powers of registration and supervision of local milk producers and their premises were transferred from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Our duties are restricted to the registration and control of dairies other than those on dairy farms, and we are concerned also with the registration of milk distributors, the enforcement of the law in connection with the foregoing regarding the infection of milk and the conveyance and distribution of milk.

Registration of Distributors

Twenty-nine retail distributors of milk were on the register at the end of the year.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

The number of licences in force were:—

		Dealers' licences	Supplementary licences
(a) Pasteurised Milk	...	2	6
(b) Sterilised Milk	...	18	3

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

The number of licences in force were:—

		Dealers' licences	Supplementary licences
Tuberculin Tested	...	1	4

Sampling of Milk. Biological Analysis.

Presence of Tuberculosis

Routine sampling of milk for presence of tuberculosis from local cowsheds was carried out during the year. Fourteen samples were taken, thirteen of raw milk and one of "Accredited" milk. All the samples were reported upon as negative.

Public Swimming Bath

Two samples of water from the Public Swimming Bath, Thurnscoe, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results being as follows:—

Sample No.	Presumptive B. Coli in 100 ml. of water.	p.H. value.	Free Chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water.
1.	None.	7.6	1.0
2.	None.	7.6	1.0

The above samples were regarded as satisfactory.

Ice-cream Premises

Forty-two premises were registered during the year for the sale of ice-cream, including three which were also licensed for the manufacture of ice-cream.

Most of the ice-cream sold was "pre-packed" and sold from refrigerators on the shop premises.

Twenty samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and provisional grading showed eighteen to be satisfactory and two to be unsatisfactory. This compares very favourably with the twenty samples submitted last year, twelve of which were unsatisfactory.

Warning letters were sent to retailers concerning their unsatisfactory samples and "following-up" samples taken. It was found unnecessary to take any legal action.

Brief details of the samples are given in the table below:—

Sample No.	Shop or Vehicle	Date Purchased	Result of Methylene Blue Test	Provisional Grade	Remarks
1.	Vehicle	16.5.50	Not decolourised	1	Satisfactory
2.	do.	do.	do.	1	Satisfactory (lollipop)
3.	do.	do.	do.	1	Satisfactory
4.	Shop	20.6.50	4½ hrs.	1	do.
5.	Shop	do.	Not decolourised	1	Satisfactory (lollipop)
6.	do.	do.	3½ hrs.	2	Satisfactory
7.	do.	10.10.50	½ hr.	3	Unsatisfactory
			Not decolourised	1	Satisfactory
8.	do.	do.	do.	1	do.
9.	do.	do.	3½ hrs.	2	do.
10.	do.	do.	4 hrs.	2	do.
11.	do.	25.10.50	Not decolourised	1	do.
12.	do.	do.	do.	1	do.
13.	do.	do.	do.	1	Satisfactory
14.	do.	do.	do.	1	(lollipop)
15.	do.	31.10.50	do.	1	Satisfactory
16.	do.	do.	do.	1	do.
17.	do.	do.	do.	1	do.
18.	do.	do.	do.	1	Satisfactory (lollipop)
19.	do.	do.	do.	1	Satisfactory
20.	Vehicle	do.	1½ hrs	3	Unsatisfactory

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Six licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued to slaughtermen during the year. At the year end there were twenty-two licensed slaughtermen in the Dearne Urban District.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Enquiries have been made into 85 cases of infectious disease; including 74 cases of Scarlet Fever; 4 cases of Diphtheria (3 later proved negative); 4 cases of Gastro-Enteritis; 2 cases of Meningitis; and 1 case of Sonne Dysentery.

The distribution of these cases was 44 at Thurnscoe and

41 at Bolton upon Dearne and Goldthorpe.

The cases at Thurnscoe comprised 40 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 cases of Meningitis, 1 case of Diphtheria and 1 case of Gastro-Enteritis.

The cases at Bolton upon Dearne and Goldthorpe comprised 34 cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 cases of Diphtheria (3 negative), 3 cases of Gastro-Enteritis and 1 case of Sonne Dysentery.

One outbreak of mild food poisoning occurred at a School Canteen in the area. The infective agent was not isolated, although all possible information was obtained, including sending samples of food concerned to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

MISCELLANEOUS

Reference to Other Departments of the Council

The following matters were referred to other departments:—

1. Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	10
2. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	24
3. Housing Schemes:—					
Defective ashbins	...	...	...	...	145
Various defects	...	...	...	...	38

Offensive Trades

The two established offensive trades located at Goldthorpe, tripe boilers, have been visited regularly during the year. No nuisance has arisen and no complaints received regarding the carrying on of the businesses, although both premises are situate in built-up areas.

Regular visits were paid to the Maggot Breeding Factory, at West Moor Lane, Harlington, where the business was carried on without creating any serious nuisance. Further improvements in this busy little industry were in hand at the year end, principally the provision of a piped water supply.

Shops Act

Visits were paid to 82 premises during the year and no contraventions of the sanitary provisions in the shops' legislation were noted. Routine visits were made regularly throughout the whole of the area for the purpose of observing how shopkeepers were complying with the general closing hours, early closing, etc. This resulted in seven verbal warnings being issued. A complaint regarding the excessive hours being worked by a young person was investigated and a warning issued to the firm concerned. The Shops Act of 1950, which previous to publication had been considered likely to give practical form to some of the recommendations of the "Gower" Report, turned out to be a consolidating statute only.

Factories

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	29	35	3	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority ..	33	43	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	62	78	3	—

Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	H.M. Inspector Referred to	Referred by	
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)	3	3	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (Sec. 3)	—	*1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	—	*1	—	—	—
Total	3	5	—	—	—

* Outstanding defects from 1949 remedied during 1950.

Supply of Ashbins. Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936

On November 7th the Council decided to provide and maintain dustbins where they became defective in lieu of requiring the owner or occupier to do so. This service is chargeable to the general rate of the district.

The ashbins supplied during the year were as follows:—
From 1st January to 7th November, 1950:

1.	Bins provided to Council houses	135
2.	Bins provided to privately-owned houses	122
	(a) By U.D.C. (on request) ...	89
	(b) By U.D.C. (in default) ...	11
	(c) By owners	22

From 8th November to the 31st December, 1950:

Bin provision by U.D.C.—Dwellings		
1.	Bins provided to Council houses	10
2.	Bins provided to privately-owned houses	87

Trade Premises		
1.	Bins provided by U.D.C. (on request) ...	6
Year's total 360 bins.		

Clearance of Choked Drains

Seventy-four owners have given general instructions to the Department to deal with blockages to drains and water closets as they come to notice.

Eighty-two drains were cleansed under this arrangement at an average cost of 3s. 6d. to each owner.

Disinfestation

Twenty-four houses were treated to rid them of bugs. Treatment includes taking off loose paper and in more seriously affected houses, skirting-boards, etc., were taken off. The rooms were thoroughly sprayed with an insecticide and again at an interval of three weeks.

Eleven premises affected with various infestations were treated with success. They comprised:—

Cockroaches	... ..	5 houses
Ants	... ..	4 premises/houses
Flies	... ..	1 premise
Bees	... ..	1 premise

Rats and Mice Destruction

The sixty-two treatments shown below for rats and mice infestations and carried out by your Sanitary Department included large areas of land and property in the district. The process of disinfestation is one approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and covers pre-baiting on several days, terminating in the laying of poison bait. Test baiting is carried out later to ascertain the efficiency of the work carried out.

It gives me some pleasure to report the great progress made in this branch of our work.

Premises	No. of Treatments	Infestation	Type of Treatment
Private Houses ..	21	Rats & Mice	Poison
Business Premises	10	Rats & Mice	Poison
Sewers	8	Rats	Poison
Sewage Works ..	5	Rats	Poison
Salvage Depot ..	4	Rats	Poison
Schools	4	Mice	Poison and Trapping
Canteens	3	Mice	Poison and Trapping
Refuse Tips ..	3	Rats	Poison
Allotments	2	Rats	Poison
Stable	2	Rats	Poison
Total	62		

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(Referring to the year April, 1950, to March, 1951)

For purposes of this service the district is divided into four equal areas, an area being scavenged by a team of men and a Karrier Bantam Refuse Collecting Vehicle. Each of three of the vehicles was in turn taken off work during the summer for painting and general overhaul, the areas of the other three being extended during this time.

The collection of refuse on a weekly basis has been well maintained, often in periods of light refuse yield the interval between scavenging periods has been much reduced. I consider that the removal of house refuse at intervals of less than a week is very desirable. Unfortunately, however welcome such a system may be, cost is the one serious drawback.

Could the serious diseases which are controlled or prevented by the many important branches of the Public Health Service be expressed in terms of hard cash our work would be much more appreciated by the public. In this respect and as an example of the improvement in sanitary services, privy middens were in common use in our area up to twenty-five years ago and in 1921 leakage of faeces from a

privy caused the contamination of a well water supply and was responsible for a severe outbreak of typhoid fever resulting in thirty-nine deaths amongst inhabitants of the old Bolton upon Dearne Urban Area.

During the year under review it was found unnecessary to hire team labour, this being the first time since the formation of the Dearne Urban District Council.

Protective clothing has been supplied to all members of the Scavenging Staff, each person having had issued at least one pair of overalls and two pairs of gloves. The complete issue in the possession of each man includes an overcoat, a pair of waterproof leggings, sou'wester, two pairs of overalls, a pair of gloves and a set of goggles (for protection of the eyes).

The average annual yield of refuse per house was higher than last year.

Average Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse from each house

Year	Thurnscoe	Goldthorpe and Bolton-on-Deerne
1942	1 ton 1.11 cwts.	1 ton 1.07 cwts.
1943	1 ton 1.50 cwts.	1 ton 1.05 cwts.
1944	1 ton 2.36 cwts.	1 ton 1.70 cwts.
1945	1 ton 3.98 cwts.	1 ton 2.92 cwts.
1946	1 ton 4.46 cwts.	1 ton 2.53 cwts.
1947	1 ton 7.67 cwts.	1 ton 7.43 cwts.
1948	1 ton 6.54 cwts.	1 ton 5.17 cwts.
1949	1 ton 5.82 cwts.	1 ton 2.12 cwts.
1950	1 ton 7.84 cwts.	1 ton 3.73 cwts.

For the purpose of obtaining the above information Karrier Bantam loads have been estimated to weigh two tons, although "test weighings" have shown this to be slightly on the low side.

These figures show the exceptionally heavy amount of refuse produced yearly, the yield at Thurnscoe for the past year being the highest in the Dearne records, while that for the old Bolton upon Dearne area shows an increase over 1949. I am at a loss to account for the higher figures as "home coal" in our area appears to have gradually improved in quality, so that there should be less ash for the dustbin.

In considering our scavenging costs, collection and disposal, it must always be borne in mind the exceptionally heavy amount of refuse which is dealt with yearly. I maintain that in comparing our costs with other areas this fact must be emphasised. Unit costs such as the cost per ton for collection and disposal of refuse give a fairer picture.

Labour—Staff employed

The staff engaged on the collection of refuse was as follows:—

Four lorry drivers.

Sixteen labourers.

Two tipmen were occupied full-time on the Council's controlled tips. An additional man was employed on the tip during the latter part of the year to recover salvageable material. The increase in prices of recovered waste paper was sufficient to warrant the additional labour.

One man was engaged in the baling of waste paper, sorting of salvage, cleansing of public conveniences, rodent control, etc. Due to the extra amounts of waste paper recovered another man was employed part-time baling paper and part-time on scavenging work.

A foreman supervised the work of the staff, carried out disinfection and disinfestation work, and cleansed all blocked drains of property where the owners have agreed to participate in the Council's scheme to liberate such blockages.

There was no hired team labour employed during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The average number of premises on our weekly collection list for the past year was 6,696 for the district of Dearne, comprising 3,943 at Bolton-on-Deane and Goldthorpe, 2,713 at Thurnscoe and 40 at Barnborough. The number of receptacles were: Bolton-on-Deane and Goldthorpe, 3,953; Thurnscoe, 2,792; Barnborough (Green Lane), 40; making a total of 6,785 refuse receptacles.

Trade Refuse

Twenty-one premises remained on the list for trade refuse removal and a small charge was made for the service. Collections made from some businesses consisted mainly of saleable salvage, paper, cardboard, etc., no charge being made in these cases.

Clinker and refuse have been removed regularly from all schools in the district.

Collection cost per house

The annual cost of collecting refuse from each house and conveying it to the disposal site was £1 3s. 9d. This compares with £1 2s. 3½d. for 1949 and £1 3s. 4d. for 1948. This figure, which is only 5d. in excess of the cost two years ago, may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, but when compared

with the cost ten years ago, in 1940, i.e., 8s. 11d., clearly illustrates the sharp rise in costs during the past ten years.

Increases in wages have been mainly responsible for the slight rise in costs during the year. Wages rates rose in the twelve months April, 1950, to March, 1951, by 5s. 6d. per man weekly. It is of interest to mention that the figures for 1940 quoted above related to a time when the weekly wages for scavengers averaged £3 2s. 0d. as compared with present rates of £5 12s. 6d. (an increase of 81 per cent.).

Here again I must emphasise that the average number of times scavengers have collected each bin during the year has been sixty, therefore the cost of collecting a bin, emptying and conveying the refuse to the tip was approximately 5d.

DISPOSAL

All refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping during the year. The Modern School tip at Goldthorpe was completed during May, 1950, and since then the main tip for refuse has been the disused Brickworks quarry at Ingsfield Lane, Bolton upon Dearne.

SUMMARY OF LOADS

Bolton upon Dearne District

(including Goldthorpe and Green Lane, Barnborough)

Lorry loads

Ingsfield Lane Tip, Bolton upon Dearne	1,982
Modern School Tip, Goldthorpe	318
Fairplay Stadium, Thurnscoe	37
Barnborough Lane, Goldthorpe	26
	<hr/>
	2,363 (or 4,726 tons)

Thurnscoe District

Ingsfield Lane Tip, Bolton upon Dearne	1,276
Modern School Tip, Goldthorpe	234
Fairplay Stadium, Thurnscoe	182
Stotfold Farm, Thurnscoe	176
Thornely Crescent (rear), Thurnscoe	15
Gooseacre Allotments, Thurnscoe	5
	<hr/>
	1,888 (or 3,776 tons)
	<hr/>
Total	4,251 (or 8,502 tons)

The disposal of the district's refuse by controlled tipping was continued. Requests were received from a farmer for utilisation of household refuse to raise a portion of one of his fields; from a builder to raise a roadway to his premises; from an allotment-holder to improve his plot's waterlogged condition; and from the proprietors of Thurnscoe Greyhound Stadium to improve the running track surface.

In September, 1950, trespassers set fire to the controlled tip at the Ingsfield Lane disused quarry, causing considerable damage to the tipped area and much time and money was expended in cutting off the fired part from the main body of the tip. When this had been effected the local fire brigade was called in and assisted in putting out the fire.

Modern School Playing Fields, Goldthorpe

On the 3rd August, 1950, the last two acres of tip at the above site had been covered with soil and levelled by a giant scraper. This was the final phase of the Council's work in a scheme envisaged in 1938 by this authority and the West Riding Education Authority.

The original rough, uneven and swampy area of twelve acres had been raised by nearly seven feet with household refuse tipped at the rate of about fifteen tons per day. Tipping was carried out in quarter sections and the first section was available as a football field over seven years ago.

Refuse has been laid to a depth of six and a half feet and soil originally scraped from the area replaced to form a nine-inch covering. The number of loads tipped on the site was 6,250 lorry loads and 28,500 cart loads, equivalent to 41,000 tons of refuse.

During the latter part of our work on this scheme deputations from neighbouring areas visited the site and were impressed by the quality of the work. The West Riding Education Authority accepted responsibility for seeding the area and when this is completed the school should have the finest stretch of playing field in the district.

SCAVENGING COSTS

(Note: The Cleansing Report deals with the period
April 1st, 1950, to March 31st, 1951)

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nett total cost ..	7,686	18	2	1,462	16	6½	9,149	14	8½
Cost per ton		17	8		3	5		1	1 1
Cost per 1,000 population	316	6	6	60	2	0	376	8	6
Cost per 1,000 houses	1,188	17	10½	226	2	9½	1,415	0	8

The increase in total cost of the scavenging service over 1949 is nearly £800 and this was due partly to the following, namely:—Wages, £350; Materials and Petrol, £400.

Cost per ton

The figure of 17s. 8d., the cost of collecting each ton of refuse and conveying it to the tip, showed a reduction of 5d. on the 1949 figure, due to the rather large number of loads dealt with in the year under review. The cost of disposal per ton of refuse has increased, but this was due solely to the rather large amount of £454 charged in the period for employing a mechanical scraper to complete the soiling of the school tip.

SALVAGE

(Year: April 1st, 1950, to March 31st, 1951)

During half the year the outlet for salvage was rather limited, the price received for paper (£5 per ton for "Mixed" Papers) being the lowest for some years. Due to the increasing shortage of raw materials, the demand for salvageable articles became greater, and in October, 1950, the price offered for mixed paper rose to £6 10s. 0d. per ton. A week later the price increased to £7 per ton, and in January, 1951, rose to £10 10s. 0d. per ton, with newspapers rising to £17 per ton.

The prices offered for other materials also increased, mixed rags rose in March, 1951, from 14s. to 36s. per cwt., and string from 5s. to 10s. per cwt.

At the time of completion of this report difficulty in obtaining wire or some substitute in order to continue baling of waste paper was being experienced.

Materials salvaged and sold during the year

Quantity				Material			Sales		
tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.				£	s.	d.
99	6	2		...	Waste Paper	...	697	16	6
1	2			...	Rags	...	25	15	3
	9	1	7	...	String	...	3	9	8½
	14	0	21	...	Scrap Iron	...	2	0	4½
			1	...	Aluminium	...			7
				63	Tins	...	3	3	0
				9	Bottles	...		4	6
101	12	0	1	72			£732	9	11

Since the salvage scheme commenced in 1940, £6,023 15s. 3d. has been recovered from the sale of 1,057 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr. 9½ lbs. of material and 11,020½ dozen tins, bottles and jars.

It appears an opportune time to point out the additional responsibilities which fall on your Chief Sanitary Inspector in the effective organisation of the collection and disposal of salvage. I trust that members of the Council appreciate when duties of this sort arise what work is involved. I, in turn, am indebted to my administrative staff for their loyal efforts.

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme

Due to the increased cost of collecting salvage, mainly due to the higher cost of labour, together with a fall in the prices obtained from the sale of the recovered materials during part of the year, no bonus was payable. At the time of writing this report, however, shortage of essential materials was causing prices of recovered materials to rise.

General Observations—Public Cleansing

The service has been well able to cope with demands made upon it. The workmen faced long periods of very wet weather, rain fell on 177 days during the year and at times caused some delay in scavenging. The system of vehicle maintenance which has applied in the Department showed a good return as our vehicles were never off the road for any serious breakdown. Regular and periodic servicing of a vehicle carried out after it has done its allotted task may appear to be costly, but it is a great economy when compared with that of a breakdown on the road and a consequent "laying-off" of a gang of men with ultimately the hiring of transport. At this point I must mention that our drivers were never involved in any accident causing damage to persons.

The age-old question of provision of a permanent central depot, including garage, mess-room for staff, etc., has been brought to your notice for some years past. I do not wish to add anything to my statement in the 1949 report except to stress that the vehicles and the men work under a serious disadvantage having regard to the limited premises at their disposal.

Final Remarks

This report would be incomplete without my devoting some space to our Medical Officer of Health, Dr. John Leiper. His work and untiring devotion to duty is a fine example to all members of the Public Health Service. As one who comes into contact with him regularly I am in a position to appreciate his qualities.

My thanks are due to the Heads of the various Departments and to their staffs. To the District Sanitary Inspectors and the Clerks in my own Department I am indebted for a year's good work.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council, I record my appreciation of your help and ready support given to me in any project which meant improvement in the services my Department provided.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. ALLEMBY, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

May, 1951.

Sanitary Inspector's Department,
Council Offices,

BOLTON UPON DEARNE.

